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PROGRAMME OF QUESTIONS: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

Progress of work in the field of population, 1989-1990: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present report reviews the progress of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in implementing its programme of work in the field of population during 1989-1990. It covers the activities of the Department in subprogrammes dealing with world demographic analysis, demographic projections, population policies, population and development, monitoring and review and appraisal, factors affecting patterns of reproduction, and dissemination of population information. Other continuing activities of the Department are also described.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report provides information on the research and technical work and information activities carried out by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in the field of population during 1989 and 1990. A companion report on the technical co-operation activities undertaken in the same field by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development is also before the Population Commission (E/CN.9/1991/3/Add.1).

2. At its twenty-fifth session, the Commission reviewed the progress of work for 1987 and 1988. The work programme for the biennium 1990-1991 was reviewed by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session and approved by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

3. During the period 1989-1990, the Population Division continued to work vigorously to carry out the regular work programme on substantive, technical and information dissemination activities, in order to implement the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984, 1/ and the World Population Plan of Action, 2/ within the basic framework set forth in the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, which was extended until 1991, and as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/93.

4. Some of the major activities undertaken to implement the population programme since the twenty-fifth session of the Commission are outlined below. They are described according to the subprogrammes of the programme budget for the bienniums 1988-1989 and 1990-1991.

5. The Department also continued to collaborate closely with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. Collaboration included provision of lectures to interregional training centres and frequent informal contacts on matters of common concern in the field of population.

6. The Department also continued to collaborate closely with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The financial support of UNFPA made it possible to expand the scope and character of the projects undertaken by the Department and to improve the substantive aspects of several of them. In addition, the Department maintained close and effective collaboration with UNFPA on a broad range of activities in connection with the follow-up to the International Conference on Population, 1984.

I. WORLD DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

A. Levels and trends of mortality

7. A study on trends in socio-economic differentials in child mortality in selected developing countries was carried out in co-operation with the regional commissions and with financial support from UNFPA. The report, entitled Child Mortality in Developing Countries: Socio-economic Differentials, Trends and Implications, has been completed and submitted for publication. It includes

country case-studies for Africa (Kenya), Latin America (Costa Rica, Honduras and urban Paraguay) and Asia (Jordan and Thailand). Similar data and methods were used to identify in each country the categories of children at high risk of dying and to ascertain differentials in child mortality. The study examines the extent to which the decline in child mortality can be accounted for by social and economic factors. It is an important follow-up to a previous United Nations publication, Socio-economic Differentials in Child Mortality in Developing Countries. 3/

8. Work has recently begun on a study of the impact of mortality change since the 1960s. Implementation of this project was delayed because of staff vacancies. The study will focus on child mortality in developing countries, taking advantage of the wide availability of data allowing the estimation of mortality in the early ages. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which will be a user of the research findings, has recently provided partial financial support for the project. Estimates stemming from this project have been used as input for the 1991 Monitoring Report.

B. Reproductive behaviour and child survival

9. A study on the impact of fertility changes in reproductive behaviour on child survival, carried out with the financial support of UNFPA, is in progress. The study uses the newly available Demographic and Health Surveys to examine the relationships between fertility patterns and child survival during the 1980s. To the extent possible, a comparison of results from the World Fertility Survey, which covered mainly the 1970s and earlier periods, will be carried out with the more recent experience of the 1980s.

C. Mortality measurement

10. A manual on the estimation of child mortality, entitled Step-by-Step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality, 4/ which was in press at the time of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, has been published. The Guide includes a diskette with a microcomputer program called QFIVE, which applies the Brass-type methods as described in the Guide. The Guide has been widely distributed and is used in training programmes in developing countries. UNICEF has participated actively in the distribution of the Guide and in promoting its use. The World Health Organization (WHO) has also requested permission to distribute QFIVE with one of its own publications.

D. Internal migration and urbanization

11. The project on the estimation of demographic components of urban growth, with emphasis on the measurement of internal migration, was completed as scheduled. A data base on urban and rural populations by age and sex from each census since about 1950 has been prepared and is now available on diskette. A microcomputer program has been written to estimate components of urban growth, based on the application of intercensal survival analysis. Estimates of the components of urban

growth, as well as the number of migrants and migration rates between urban and rural areas by sex, have been calculated for each country with data for two or more points in time from about 1950 to the present. It is expected that the estimates produced will be used in preparing a paper for the meeting on the feminization of internal migration.

12. The organization of a meeting on the feminization of internal migration is well under way. A tentative agenda has been prepared and experts have been consulted to establish the main issues of interest. In addition, a background paper highlighting those issues and underscoring the importance of female migration has been prepared. The meeting is scheduled to take place in 1991, with financial support from UNFPA.

13. A data base on urban structure by city size has been compiled for all the countries of Latin America on the basis of census information for the period 1960-1989. The data base is available on diskette. Lack of staff has prevented the expansion of the data base to other world regions.

E. International migration

14. An Expert Group Meeting on International Migration Policies and the Status of Female Migrants was organized jointly by the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the University of Pisa, with financial support from UNFPA. The Meeting was held at San Miniato, Italy, from 27 to 30 March 1990. Its purpose was to raise awareness of the growing participation of women in international migration flows and the problems faced by female migrants. During the meeting, 17 papers with topics ranging from the sex selectivity of migration regulations to the effects of migration and return on the status of female migrants were presented and discussed. The Population Division prepared a paper entitled "Measuring the extent of female international migration". A summary report and the recommendations of the Meeting are presented in working paper IESA/P/WP.111. The proceedings of the Meeting are now being finalized for publication.

15. Continuous updating of the data bank on international migration was pursued and the computerization of selected contents of the data bank continued. In addition to the preparation of an updated set of census data on the foreign or foreign-born population classified by age, sex and citizenship or country of birth that is available on diskette for a large number of developing countries, data on flows of migrants admitted by developed countries have also been prepared for distribution. The latter includes, as available, the number of immigrants or emigrants by sex and country of origin for varying periods (generally ranging from 1965 or 1970 to 1987).

16. In order to make the data as readily available as possible, a chart entitled World Migrant Populations: The Foreign-born 5/ was published. The chart indicates the overall demographic impact of international migration on the population of most countries of the world and contains a map indicating schematically the relative importance of migration for the different countries that have published the

relevant information. This format was adopted as the most suitable for presentation of the data assembled for a study of the demographic characteristics of international migrants.

II. DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

A. Global demographic estimates and projections: 1988 and 1990 revisions

1. 1988 revision

17. Two reports on the 1988 revision of the global estimates and projections were issued during the first quarter of 1989: World Population Prospects, 1988 6/ and Global Estimates and Projections of Population by Sex and Age, 1988 (ST/ESA/SER.R/93). These publications were in press at the time of the twenty-fifth session of the Population Commission.

18. For the first time, the Population Division made selected portions of the data of the 1988 revision available on IBM-PC compatible floppy diskettes. Two sets of diskettes containing ASCII files were prepared. The first, entitled Demographic Indicators 1988, contained 13 selected demographic indicators for the 1950-2025 period, medium variant only. Another set of diskettes, entitled Sex and Age 1988, contained population by sex and age for countries, regions and major areas, medium variant only. These diskettes proved to be extremely popular sales items and were improved and continued for the 1990 revision.

2. 1990 revision

19. The 1990 revision was completed in June 1990 and computer printouts of the major results distributed throughout the United Nations system. Two publications from this revision have now been published. The United Nations World Population Chart 1990 7/ was issued in October 1990. For countries, regions and major areas, the wall chart presents estimated and projected populations for 1990, 2000 and 2025; the crude birth and death rates, annual population growth rate, total fertility rate, life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rate for 1985-1990; the percentage of the population in 1990 in age groups 0-4, 15-24 and 65 and over; and the percentage of the population in 1990 living in urban areas. The publication Sex and Age Distributions of Population 8/ has been issued. It provides the estimated and projected populations (medium, high and low fertility variants) for the period 1950-2025, by sex and age, for countries, major areas and regions. The major report of this exercise, World Population Prospects 1990, has been submitted for printing and is expected to be issued during the second quarter of 1991. Along with the usual extensive sets of tables, showing detailed demographic estimates and projections for each country, region and major area, the publication provides an overview of the current demographic situation of the world and its projected future change, a study of differences between the 1988 revision (see sect. II.B below) and the 1990 revision, and a compilation of the sources of data and demographic methods used for preparing the base-line figures for population, mortality, fertility and international migration for each country.

20. Outputs from the 1990 revision are also distributed on magnetic media (as ASCII files). The IBM-compatible and Apple Macintosh microcomputer diskettes, Demographic Indicators 1990, contain selected demographic indicators for countries, regions and major areas of the world. Estimates are presented for the 1950-1985 period and the medium-, high- and low-variant projections are presented for 1985-2025. Thirteen demographic indicators are given: total, female and urban populations; female population aged 15 to 49; population aged 65 and over; average annual rate of population growth; crude birth and death rates; total fertility rate; life expectancies at birth for males, females and both sexes combined; and the infant mortality rate. The IBM-compatible and Apple Macintosh microcomputer diskettes, Sex and Age 1990, contain population by sex and age for countries, regions and major areas. Estimates are presented for the 1950-1985 period and the medium-variant projections are presented for 1985-2025. The most extensive set of data are available on IBM-standard label magnetic tape for mainframe computers. The magnetic tape contains populations by sex and age for the medium, high, low and constant fertility variants (including data in single years of age for ages 5-24) and data on 28 selected demographic indicators.

B. Urban, rural and city population estimates and projections: 1988 and 1990 revisions

1. 1988 revision

21. Prospects of World Urbanization, 1988, 9/ which was in press at the time of the twenty-fifth session of the Population Commission, was issued during the first quarter of 1989. The report includes estimates and projections of the urban and rural populations for all countries and areas of the world, of urban agglomerations of population size of 2 million or more around 1985, and of capital cities of those countries having a total population of 2 million or more in 1985. For urban and rural populations, the estimates and projections cover a 75-year span from 1950 to 2025; for urban agglomerations, the coverage is a 50-year span from 1950 to 2000.

2. 1990 revision

22. The 1990 revision of the estimates and projections of urban and rural populations, including large urban agglomerations and capital cities, was completed in September 1990. Estimates and projections were compiled for 276 urban agglomerations with populations of 1 million or more persons in 1990. This revision, hence, provides a more extensive list of city population estimates and projections than was prepared for the previous revision (which provided estimates and projections for cities of 2 million or more persons).

23. The full set of results of estimates and projections of urban, rural and city populations will appear in the publication World Urbanization Prospects 1990 (forthcoming). Along with a detailed set of country-specific tables, the publication contains an overview study of urban and rural population growth and a special study on the growth of the world's mega-cities (those comprising 8 million or more persons). The publication also includes an annex table of sources of data for the urban, rural and city figures.

24. The results of the urban projections were partially incorporated into the United Nations World Population Chart 1990, 7/ which exhibits the percentage of population living in urban areas in 1990 for countries, major areas and regions.

25. Estimates and projections of population size for urban agglomerations containing 1 million or more persons in 1990 have been published in a wall chart issued in November 1990. For each urban agglomeration, the United Nations Urban Agglomeration Chart 1990 10/ exhibits estimated population and projected population sizes in 1990 and 2000, their population growth rates for 1985-1990 and 1995-2000, and the percentage of the national and urban population which resides in that agglomeration in 1990. Based on these estimates and projections, the special report, "Growth of the world's megalopolises", was prepared for the United Nations/United Nations University Symposium on the Mega-Cities and the Future: Population Growth and Policy Responses, held in Tokyo from 22 to 25 October 1990. The report described the changes in the number and regional distribution of cities of 8 million or more persons, and their past and projected future trend of population growth.

26. The results of the 1990 revision of urban, rural and city estimates and projections will also be distributed on microcomputer diskette. The diskette will contain files comprising, for each country, region and major area, estimated and projected total, urban and rural populations; per cent urban; growth rate of total, urban and rural populations; growth rate of per cent urban and per cent rural; population of urban agglomerations and their rates of growth; and per cent of national and urban populations residing in the agglomeration. Microcomputer diskettes will be available for both IBM-PC and compatibles and for the Apple Macintosh. IBM-PC files will be available both in ASCII and Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet format, and the Apple Macintosh files will be available in ASCII (text) and Microsoft Excel formats.

C. The population projection computer program

27. In 1989, the third version of the United Nations population projection computer program was published. The new version incorporated five major improvements: (a) the projection can run for an unlimited number of years (in 100-year increments); (b) available model life-table patterns have been enlarged to nine, now including the five United Nations models; (c) population age distributions and selected demographic indicators for single years can be interpolated from the quinquennial results; (d) expanded output is available in graphic form; and (e) the memory requirement has been reduced to 256K, permitting downloading and compiling of the package on a microcomputer. Both the mainframe version of the projection program (UNPROJ88.1) and the downloaded IBM-PC microcomputer version (ABACUS 1.0) are available for purchase.

D. Global study of demographic target-setting

28. The report entitled Review of Recent National Demographic Target-setting 11/ was published in 1989. The publication enumerates and reviews national efforts to

set demographic targets with respect to variables such as population size, rate of growth, fertility, mortality and migration. The results of the review provide an important input to the process of determining projection assumptions for fertility, mortality and migration change.

E. Manual for subnational population projections

29. Progress on the planned manual for subnational population projections has been reviewed and the publication recast to concentrate on the most difficult problem facing those who wish to undertake subnational population projections: the estimation of base-line migration, by sex and age, among subnational areas. The manuscript, which is currently being finalized for publication, reviews the different types of data available for estimating internal migration in developing countries, compares their advantages and disadvantages to estimate bench-mark data for subnational population projections, and provides numerical illustrations of how the data need to be manipulated to be put into the right form for subnational projections.

F. Ad Hoc Inter-agency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections

30. The sixteenth session of the Ad Hoc Inter-agency Working Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections, which was organized by the Population Division, was held in New York from 6 to 8 June 1990. The report of the Working Group (ACC/1990/PG/4) has been submitted to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

G. Long-range population projections

31. In response to a suggestion made by some members of the Population Commission at its twenty-fifth session, long-term population projections to the year 2200 are being prepared. The report is scheduled to be issued during 1991.

III. POPULATION POLICIES

A. Comparative study of new population policy issues at the global level

32. During 1989 and 1990, research concerning policy issues resulting from rapid population growth of the largest metropolitan areas in developing countries continued. The aim of the research is to investigate from a broad and comparative perspective the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies and plans of cities that are projected to have populations of at least 8 million by the year 2000. Reports, under the general title Population Growth and Policies in Mega-Cities, were issued in 1989 and 1990 for Jakarta (ST/ESA/SER.R/86), Cairo (ST/ESA/SER.R/103) and Mexico City (ST/ESA/SER.R/105). Other reports in preparation are for the cities of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

33. In addition to the mega-cities series, in 1989 a project funded by UNFPA was initiated that centres on the preparation of a public-use data base for the world's 100 largest agglomerations. The data base will contain demographic, related socio-economic and policy information. The data base and accompanying analytical report are expected to provide information to planners and policy makers on various policy interventions that have been taken at the national, regional and municipal levels.

34. With the general objective of better understanding the growth, issues, problems and policies of mega-cities, the Population Division, in co-operation with the United Nations University, and with partial financial support from the Government of Japan, organized the Symposium on Mega-Cities and the Future: Population Growth and Policy Responses, in Tokyo from 22 to 25 October 1990. A summary report and the recommendations of the Symposium are available in working paper IESA/P/WP.112.

B. National population policies

35. The publication World Population Policies presents, in three volumes, comparable and up-to-date information on the population policies of 170 countries. The first volume, 12/ covering Afghanistan to France, was issued in 1987; the second volume, 13/ from Gabon to Norway, was issued in 1989; and the third volume, 14/ from Oman to Zimbabwe, became available in 1990.

36. With the generous financial support of the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, the Expert Group Meeting on Population and Human Rights was organized by the Population Division in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights of the United Nations Office at Geneva and convened at Geneva from 3 to 6 April 1989. The objective of the Meeting was to assess the current status of the relationship of fertility, mortality and population growth to human rights concerns and to recommend such actions as might be required. The proceedings of the Meeting were published in 1990, in the report entitled Population and Human Rights (ST/ESA/SER.R/107).

37. In the series Case Studies in Population Policy, additional national case-studies focusing on the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies were completed in 1989 and 1990. The new studies were issued for the following countries: China (ST/ESA/SER.R/88), France (ST/ESA/SER.R/94), Haiti (ST/ESA/SER.R/95), Hungary (ST/ESA/SER.R/87), Mexico (ST/ESA/SER.R/89) and the United Republic of Tanzania (ST/ESA/SER.R/91). Earlier studies were done for Brazil (ST/ESA/SER.R/84), Kuwait (ST/ESA/SER.R/82), Malaysia (ST/ESA/SER.R/80) and Nigeria (ST/ESA/SER.R/83).

38. At the beginning of 1990, with financial support from UNFPA, a project on the status of women and population policies was initiated, with a focus on policies relating to female reproductive health. The study aims to investigate national population policies relating to contraception, sterilization, abortion and maternal health; the information gathered will also be provided as a data base in a machine-readable format.

C. Population policy data bank

39. The population policy data bank has been expanded and strengthened. A notable addition has been the acquisition of a computerized information retrieval system, containing a compact disk (CD-ROM) reader and appropriate software.

40. In 1990, the second edition of the population policy data base, Global Population Policy Data Base, 1989 (ST/ESA/SER.R/99) was issued. In addition, a companion volume, Population Policy Diskette Documentation, 1989 (ST/ESA/SER.R/100), was published, which explains the use of a computer diskette containing the policy data.

41. The final results of the Sixth United Nations Population Inquiry, which was sent to Governments for completion in July 1987, have been published in Results of the Sixth Population Inquiry among Governments (ST/ESA/SER.R/104). The information gathered in the Sixth Inquiry has been taken into account in the various population policy reports prepared by the Population Division, including the 1991 Monitoring Report (forthcoming) and the Review and Appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action: 1989 Report. 15/ Preparations for the questionnaire for the Seventh United Nations Population Inquiry are currently under way.

42. As part of its efforts to monitor population policies, the Population Division recently issued Trends in Population Policy. 16/ For the period 1974-1989, this volume describes trends in population perceptions and policies for 170 countries with regard to population growth, fertility, contraception, mortality, immigration, emigration and spatial distribution.

43. The proceedings of the Expert Group Meeting on the International Transmission of Population Policy Experience, which was organized jointly by the Population Division and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and convened in New York City from 27 to 30 June 1988, have been published in International Transmission of Population Policy Experience (ST/ESA/SER.R/108).

IV. POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

A. Socio-economic development and fertility decline

44. The project entitled "Socio-economic development and fertility decline", which commenced in 1981 with financial support from UNFPA, produced three publications dealing with socio-economic development and decreased fertility in Colombia (ST/ESA/SER.R/56), Costa Rica (ST/ESA/SER.R/55) and Sri Lanka (ST/ESA/SER.R/54). As a follow-up to that project the reports Socio-economic Development and Fertility Decline: A Review of Some Theoretical Approaches (ST/ESA/SER.R/102) and Socio-economic Development and Fertility Decline: An Application of the Easterlin Synthesis Approach (ST/ESA/SER.R/101) have been published.

B. Assessing the demographic consequences of major development projects

45. The project entitled "Assessing the demographic consequences of major development projects", which commenced in 1985 with financial support from UNFPA, investigated the extent to which official and project data could be used to measure the demographic impact of development projects in five countries. The methodological approach developed by the Population Division was applied by country consultants in Cameroon, Costa Rica, India, Morocco and Pakistan. The reports of the country consultants have been completed, revised and are being finalized for publication. A comparative analysis of the country studies has also been drafted and is being finalized for publication.

C. Population aspects of aging: the economic and social consequences

46. The Population Division, in its work on aging, continues to co-operate with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV/CSDHA), which is the focal point on aging in the United Nations system. It has continued work on a study, undertaken with the financial support of UNFPA, of the demographic and socio-economic consequences of demographic aging in three developing countries: Argentina, Morocco and India (State of Kerala). The three case-studies have been completed and submitted for publication.

D. Effects of demographic change on age distributions

47. In order to provide planning organizations and researchers with easily accessible information on the effects of demographic change on age distributions and dependency burdens, the Population Division has updated its 1982 volume on stable populations, corresponding to the new United Nations model life tables for developing countries. The new edition, entitled Stable Population Age Distributions (ST/ESA/SER.R/98), has been published. It includes additional demographic parameters and calculates intrinsic birth and death rates in an improved manner.

E. International Conference on Aging Populations in the Context of the Family

48. The International Conference on Aging Populations in the Context of the Family was convened in Kitakyushu, Japan, from 15 to 19 October 1990. The Conference was organized by the Population Division and the Municipal Government of Kitakyushu in collaboration with the Japan Aging Research Centre (JARC), CSDHA/UNOV and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). The Conference is the third in a series, including the International Symposium on Population Structure and Development, held at Tokyo in 1986, and the International Conference on Aging Populations in the Context of Urbanization, held at Sendai, Japan, from 12 to 16 September 1988, the proceedings of which have been submitted for publication.

The Conference brought together scholars and policy makers from all parts of the world to review recent and future prospects for demographic aging and changes in the structures of families and households, especially their interrelationships and policy implications. A summary report and the recommendations of the Conference are made available in working paper IESA/P/WP.113. The proceedings of the Conference, including the report and recommendations, will be published in one volume and disseminated, particularly to policy makers concerned with aging and family issues.

F. Enhanced computer software packages for demographic measurement

49. The Population Division has upgraded the MORTPAK and MORTPAK-LITE software packages, which have been widely used for integrated planning. The new versions include a model for making single-year population projections. MORTPAK-LITE has an improved user interface and incorporates a compiler which increases the speed of response for users. The manual for the enhanced version, MORTPAK and MORTPAK-LITE Upgrades, Version 3.0, 17/ has been published and disseminated.

G. Manual on projection methods for integrating population variables into development planning

50. The preparation of volume I of the manual on Projection Methods for Integrating Population Variables into Development Planning has been completed. The volume, which deals with projection methodologies that can be used in comprehensive planning, consists of three modules. The first module, Conceptual Issues and Methods for Preparing Demographic Projections (ST/ESA/SER.R/90), and the second module, Methods for Preparing School Enrolment, Labour Force and Employment Projections (ST/ESA/SER.R/90/Add.1), have been published and widely disseminated to planners and training centres for planning. The third module, Techniques for Preparing Projections of Household and Other Incomes, Household Consumption and Savings and Government Consumption and Investment (ST/ESA/SER.R/90/Add.2), is in press. Volume II deals with methodologies for sectoral planning. All the chapters in that volume have been completed by consultants and are being reviewed prior to submission for publication. The preparation of the Manual has been funded by UNFPA.

51. Working in close collaboration with the Population and Development Division of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and with financial support from UNFPA, the Population Division is engaged in the preparation of a user-friendly microcomputer-based integrated software package that would supplement the methodological materials contained in the three modules of the manual on Projection Methods For Integrating Population Variables into Development Planning.

H. Reports on experiences of integrated population and development planning

52. Four reports documenting the experiences of integrated population and development planning in four developing countries, India, Mexico, Thailand and Turkey, have been prepared and submitted for publication. The reports deal with

development and population trends; issues and objectives; knowledge, frameworks and methodologies for development and population planning; institutions for integrated planning; and implementation of integrated plans. A comparative analysis of the four case-studies has also been submitted for publication.

I. International Symposium on Population and Development Planning

53. The Population Division, in collaboration with the Population Branch of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, the Latvian State University and the Programme in Population and Development Planning at Moscow State University and with the financial support of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, organized the International Symposium on Population and Development Planning, which was held at Riga from 4 to 8 December 1989. The Symposium brought together from all regions of the world experts in techniques for integrating population considerations into planning. They reviewed trends in integrated planning and assessed their implications for methodological development. They also assessed how these methodologies might be incorporated in programmes for training planners. A summary report and the recommendations of the Symposium are presented in working paper IESA/P/WP.114. The proceedings of the Symposium, including the report and recommendations, will be published and disseminated particularly to planners and institutes of planning.

J. Data base on integrating population issues into development planning

54. The Population Commission at its twenty-fifth session recommended that a data base be prepared on experiences in integrating population issues into development planning. Work on developing such a data base has been suspended owing to lack of extrabudgetary financial support.

K. Data base on population, resources, the environment and development

55. The Population Division has prepared and disseminated in diskette form version 1.0 of a microcomputer-oriented data base, PRED BANK, on population, resources, the environment and development. The data base includes, for each country, six identification/geographical variables, 46 population variables and 55 economic variables. It can be used with a number of widely available commercial software packages, such as Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet. The user's manual for PRED BANK is contained in an accompanying diskette. Work is in progress on producing an updated version containing additional variables.

L. Expert Group Meeting on the Consequences of Rapid Population Growth in Developing Countries

56. The Population Division, in collaboration with the Institut national d'études démographiques (INED), organized the Expert Group Meeting on the Consequences of Rapid Population Growth in Developing Countries, which was held in New York from 23 to 26 August 1988. Selected papers from that Meeting, as revised by the authors and supplemented by additional papers, are included in a volume that has been prepared by the Population Division and submitted for publication in English. The French translation of that volume is being published by INED.

57. The Population Division is collaborating with INED and a number of other institutions in organizing a follow-up conference on development and rapid population growth, with an emphasis on the outlook for Africa.

M. Report of research findings on interrelationships between population and environment

58. The Population Commission at its twenty-fifth session requested that a report on population and the environment be submitted to the Commission at its twenty-sixth session. In response to that request, the Population Division prepared an overview of recent research findings on the impact of rapid population growth on the state of the environment in the rural areas of selected developing countries (see E/CN.9/1991/6).

V. MONITORING AND REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

A. Monitoring of population trends and policies

59. At its twenty-fifth session, the Commission reviewed the report on the sixth round of monitoring of population trends and policies, with special attention to the issues related to the population situation in the least developed countries. The report has been published under the title World Population Monitoring, 1989. 18/ A concise version, entitled Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1989, 19/ has also been published. A full report on the seventh round of the monitoring exercise is available to the Population Commission in working paper IESA/P/WP.114. A concise version is available to the Commission in document E/CN.9/1991/2. Special attention has been given in the 1991 report to the patterns of change in population age structure.

60. The biennial report on the activities of the United Nations system in the field of population is being submitted to the Population Commission at its present session (E/CN.9/1991/7). The report presents major changes in the mandates, policies and organizational arrangements of the members of the United Nations system working in the field of population and their major activities. Also submitted to the Commission is the biennial report on the work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action (E/CN.9/1991/10). The report focuses on the principal

characteristics of these organizations and their activities in relation to the items included in the World Population Plan of Action.

B. Demographic consequences of AIDS

61. The Population Division and the WHO Global Programme on AIDS jointly organized a workshop on modelling the demographic impact of the AIDS epidemic in pattern-II countries at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 15 December 1989, with partial funding from UNFPA. The workshop focused attention on pattern-II countries where most cases of AIDS occur among heterosexual persons and mother-to-infant transmission is common. This pattern is currently observed in areas of central, eastern and southern Africa and in some Latin American countries. The purposes of the workshop were (a) to promote technical discussions among demographic modellers about differences among existing models; (b) to develop, as far as possible, a consensus for future activities with respect to modelling the AIDS epidemic and its demographic impact; and (c) to initiate discussions between demographic modellers and public health policy formation and implementation. Eight modelling approaches were represented at the workshop and discussed among the modellers and with experts involved in AIDS policy formulation. The proceedings of the workshop are being published jointly by the United Nations and WHO.

C. Review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action

62. The Economic and Social Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994 an international meeting on population in order to, inter alia, assess the progress made and identify the obstacles in carrying out the World Population Plan of Action. A report on the state of preparations for the meeting is submitted to the Population Commission at its present session (E/1991/5).

D. Requirements for population specialists

63. A report on the requirements for population specialists in national institutions and international organizations (E/CN.9/1991/5) has been prepared and is before the Commission in response to its request at its twenty-fifth session. The report presents general issues concerning the requirements for population specialists, the responses provided by 21 countries on this topic and a summary of the procedures for selection and recruitment of population specialists followed by the Secretariat. The report has been prepared jointly by the Population Division and the Population Branch of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, in co-operation with the Office of Human Resources Management.

VI. FACTORS AFFECTING PATTERNS OF REPRODUCTION

A. Interrelationship between the condition of women and population dynamics

64. In the area of reproduction and related issues, although most research projects focus primarily on women, several projects have in addition a special emphasis on indicators of women's status or on groups of women identified in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women as being of special concern. 20/ These projects include a study of women's marital status and the living arrangements of women and their children, which is currently being finalized, and a study of adolescent fertility.

65. The project on adolescent fertility has been completed with the publication in 1989 of Adolescent Reproductive Behaviour, vol. II, Evidence from Developing Countries. 21/ Earlier publications under this project included, in 1988, Adolescent Reproductive Behaviour, vol. I, Evidence from Developed Countries, 22/ and an extensive annotated bibliography, "Adolescent reproductive behaviour: an annotated bibliography" (IESA/P/WP.100), which is also available on diskette. The adolescent fertility project benefited from UNFPA support and from collaboration with the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, which, at the initiative of the Population Division, mailed a questionnaire to national statistical offices requesting data by single years of age for women under age 20. The project also involved collaboration with other organizations, particularly WHO and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). Topics covered include fertility, contraceptive practice, sexual activity, pregnancy and abortion, and a review of evidence regarding health consequences of early child-bearing. A discussion of trends in adolescent fertility is also included in the 1991 Monitoring Report.

66. Data analysis is in progress for a comparative study of changing relationships between women's education, employment and fertility in developing countries. The study will rely on data from fertility surveys; in many cases, two or more comparable surveys permit an examination of trends in the relationships of interest. In addition to the comparative study, country case-studies focusing on aspects of women's status in relation to fertility, child-rearing and related topics are also being undertaken, with the collaboration of researchers in selected developing countries. Two studies, on India and Mexico, are currently under way.

B. Family planning and its demographic impact

67. Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed in 1988, 23/ which was published in 1989, presents information about contraceptive use, by type of method, for all countries with available information. It presents regional and global average levels of contraceptive use and trends in levels of use, and estimates of the extent of availability of modern contraceptives in developing countries. The report also discusses the increase in contraceptive practice that would be required to produce the decline in fertility consistent with United Nations projections. With financial support from UNFPA, the data employed in the report have now been

entered in microcomputer files, which will facilitate updating and the production of special tabulations. A set of tables, derived partly from this Family Planning Data Bank and partly from special tabulations of survey data, will soon be made available in machine-readable form, along with documentation of data sources and explanatory notes. Updated information about contraceptive prevalence also appears in the 1991 Monitoring Report.

68. The revised papers of the Expert Group Meeting on Measuring the Dynamics of Contraceptive Use, held in December 1988, will be published shortly in Measuring the Dynamics of Contraceptive Use. The volume concentrates on new approaches to measuring rates of contraceptive failure and continuation under conditions of normal use; the need for better information on these matters has been repeatedly stressed by researchers involved in evaluating the impact of family planning programmes. As a follow-up activity to the Meeting, a review was undertaken of microcomputer software that might assist developing country researchers in applying some of the analytic techniques discussed at the Meeting. A number of computer programs, written for the most part by university researchers for their own analytic work, were reviewed with a view to possible further development. Test versions of two programs are still undergoing evaluation but have already been employed in training workshops. A third program is being revised to allow more flexibility in data specification and additional options and to provide more detailed documentation for users. These activities have received partial financial support from UNFPA.

C. Trends in reproductive behaviour

69. A two-part research project on marriage has now been completed with the recent publication of Patterns of First Marriage: Timing and Prevalence (ST/ESA/SER.R/111). The report provides a global review of trends since 1950 in timing of first marriage and universality of marriage, for men and women separately. The first of the two reports, entitled First Marriage: Patterns and Determinants (ST/ESA/SER.R/76), published in 1987, includes a literature review covering types of marriage and determinants of first marriage patterns, and presents current data on first marriage patterns and on legal age at marriage. The 1991 Monitoring Report summarizes the latest available information about timing of marriage for women.

70. With financial support from UNFPA, work is currently under way on a set of country case-studies dealing with implications of improved child survival for fertility. In 1989, an informal group of consultant experts met to develop a methodological framework for the project. The studies will employ data pertaining to individual mothers and children and to characteristics of their communities. The analysis will give attention to the idea that availability and contact with community health and family planning services may mediate the relationship between child survival and fertility. For each study, a demographer from the country concerned will work closely with the Population Division on all phases of study design and analysis. Most of the data analysis has been completed for the first study, which focuses on Ecuador, and arrangements are being concluded for a study on an Asian country.

D. Interrelationship between social and economic measures and fertility

71. An article entitled "Correlates of fertility in selected developing countries" was prepared and has recently been published in the Population Bulletin of the United Nations. 24/ Work has recently begun on a study of fertility behaviour in low fertility settings. Work on this project was delayed because of staff vacancies, but data-gathering has now begun. Related to this, improvements have also been made in computer storage and management of fertility data.

VII. DISSEMINATION OF POPULATION INFORMATION

A. Population Information Network

72. The activities of the global Population Information Network (POPIN) Co-ordinating Unit during the past two years have focused mainly on its routine functioning. The major POPIN activities undertaken during the period were (a) an exhibit of population information resources at the quadrennial IUSSP Conference held at New Delhi from 20 to 27 September 1989; (b) organization and servicing of the Working Group on the Management of the POPIN Multilingual Thesaurus, which was held in New York from 20 to 22 November 1989 under the leadership of the Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED), to discuss the preparation and publication of the third edition of the POPIN Thesaurus; (c) organization and servicing of the global POPIN Co-ordinating Committee, which took place in New York from 11 to 14 June 1990. This Committee is made up of the regional POPIN Co-ordinators of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and representatives of the Population Division and UNFPA. It was set up to periodically review the progress of POPIN activities at the global and regional levels and to make recommendations on the future direction and work programme of POPIN for the consideration of the global POPIN Advisory Committee. The recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee at that meeting are made available to the Population Commission in working paper IESA/P/WP.115.

73. In mid-November 1989, the global POPIN Co-ordinating Unit commissioned a consultant to prepare a report reviewing overall progress in the activities of POPIN and suggesting directions for further development of the Network. The report, which is made available to the Commission in working paper IESA/P/WP.116, is on the agenda of the global POPIN Advisory Committee meeting in early 1991.

74. The global POPIN Co-ordinating Unit also participated in the POPIN-Africa Advisory Committee at its third session, held at Accra from 15 to 18 October 1990, and in the International Seminar on Population Information convened by the China Population Information and Research Centre in Beijing from 7 to 9 November 1990.

75. At a meeting between the Population Division and UNFPA in mid-1989, it was agreed that, subject to the approval of the Population Commission at its twenty-sixth session, the responsibility for the co-ordination of POPIN activities

at the global level would be transferred to UNFPA effective 1990. In October 1990, as a result of further review, it was agreed that the responsibility should remain with the Population Division. It is expected that this arrangement will be effective as of early 1991.

76. The global POPIN Advisory Committee, which provides guidance and advice for the effective operation of the Network, is scheduled to meet early in 1991 to discuss the recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee and the report of the consultant, and to formulate a work programme for the Co-ordinating Unit for 1991-1993. The recommendations of that meeting will also be made available to the Commission.

B. Publication and dissemination of research studies

77. Published in a variety of formats to meet the needs of diverse audiences, the Population Division's research studies are widely disseminated to Governments, national and international organizations, research and educational institutions, individuals engaged in social and economic planning, research and training, and to the general public. The publications and other material issued in 1989-1990 are listed in the annex to the present report.

78. The Population Division continues to develop new and maintain existing data bases and software, which are made available on magnetic tape and/or diskette. These include: population estimates and projections; urbanization estimates and projections; global review and inventory of population policies: 1989 (GRIPP: 1989); infant and child mortality; international migrant stock; population, resources, the environment and development (PRED BANK); MORTPAK and MORTPAK-LITE, the United Nations software packages for mortality measurement; United Nations population projection computer program (UNPROJ88, mainframe; ABACUS, PC); and QFIVE, microcomputer program for child mortality estimation.

Notes

1/ See Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda).

2/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.XIII.7.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.9.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.7A.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIII.7.

7/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.4/Rev.

8/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.33.

9/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.8.

10/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.6.

11/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIII.5.

12/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.XIII.4.

13/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.3.

14/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.2.

15/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.11.

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.13.

17/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.7.

18/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.12.

19/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.32.

20/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

21/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.10.

22/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIII.8.

23/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.4.

24/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.3.

Annex

PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER MATERIAL IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION ISSUED IN 1989-1990 BY THE POPULATION DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Research studies

World Population Prospects, 1988 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIII.7).

World Population Policies, vol. II, Gabon to Norway (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.3); vol. III, Oman to Zimbabwe (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.2).

World Population Monitoring, 1989 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.12).

Step-by-Step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.9).

Review of Recent National Demographic Target-setting (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.5).

Adolescent Reproductive Behaviour, vol. II, Evidence from Developing Countries (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.10).

Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed in 1988 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.4).

World Population at the Turn of the Century (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.2).

Prospects of World Urbanization, 1988 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.8).

Trends in Population Policy (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.13).

Review and Appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action: 1989 Report (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.11). Available in English, French and Spanish.

MORTPAK and MORTPAK-LITE UPGRADES: Version 3.0 of the United Nations Software Package for Mortality Measurement (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.7).

Concise Report on the World Population Situation in 1989 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.32).

The Sex and Age Distributions of Population: The 1990 Revision (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.33).

Population Growth and Policies in Mega-Cities: Jakarta (ST/ESA/SER.R/86); Cairo (ST/ESA/SER.R/103); Mexico City (ST/ESA/SER.R/105).

Case Studies in Population Policy: China (ST/ESA/SER.R/88); Mexico (ST/ESA/SER.R/89); United Republic of Tanzania (ST/ESA/SER.R/91); France (ST/ESA/SER.R/94, in French only); Haiti (ST/ESA/SER.R/95, in French only).

Projection Methods for Integrating Population Variables into Development Planning, vol. I, Methods for Comprehensive Planning, Module Two, Methods for Preparing School Enrolment, Labour Force and Employment Projections (ST/ESA/SER.R/90/Add.1).

United Nations Population Projection Computer Program: A User's Manual (ST/ESA/SER.R/93).

Stable Population Age Distributions (ST/ESA/SER.R/98).

Global Population Policy Data Base, 1989 (ST/ESA/SER.R/99).

Population Policy Diskette Documentation, 1989 (ST/ESA/SER.R/100).

Socio-economic Development and Fertility Decline: A Review of Some Theoretical Approaches (ST/ESA/SER.R/102).

Measuring the Dynamics of Contraceptive Use: Proceedings of the United Nations Expert Group, New York, 5-7 December 1989 (ST/ESA/SER.R/106).

Population and Human Rights: Proceedings of the Expert Group Meeting on Population and Human Rights, Geneva, 3-6 April 1989 (ST/ESA/SER.R/107).

First Marriage Patterns: Timing and Prevalence (ST/ESA/SER.R/111).

Wall charts

World Migrant Populations: The Foreign-born (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.7A).

United Nations World Population Chart, 1990 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.4/Rev.).

United Nations Urban Agglomeration Chart, 1990 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.6).

Population Bulletin of the United Nations

No. 26 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.6). Articles on measuring the quality and duration of contraceptive use - an overview of new approaches; the demographics of macro-economic-demographic models; the 1990 world population and housing census programme; promoting family planning for better health - policy and programme implications; age at first marriage and age at first birth.

No. 27 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XIII.7). Articles on population and sustainable development; women, population and development trends since 1984; successes and failures in the field of population policies since 1984; changing population rates, policies and attitudes in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia; the global epidemiology and projected short-term demographic impact of AIDS; the effectiveness of family-planning programmes; women in internal and international migration, with special reference to Latin America; population structure; old challenges and new areas for international co-operation in population.

No. 28 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.3). Articles on demographic transition; comparative analysis of completed parity distributions; predicting the "vagaries" of mortality - the causes of death in Bamako from 1974 to 1985; correlates of fertility in selected developing countries.

No. 29 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.5). Articles on the demographic response to economic crisis in historical and contemporary populations; population projection as prediction, simulation and prospective analysis; urban and rural populations and labour force structures - current patterns and their implications; improvements in the census questionnaires and handbooks that gather information on the female labour force in Latin America; non-governmental organizations and the World Population Plan of Action.

Population Newsletter

No. 47 (June 1989); No. 48 (December 1989); No. 49 (June 1990); No. 50 (December 1990).